



Experiences with the Covid-19 pandemic in Louisiana and opinions on policy response

Mixed evaluations of government response, third of adult residents refuse vaccine

The second in a series of five reports from the 2021 Louisiana Survey, a project of the Reilly Center for Media & Public Affairs

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Reilly Center for Media & Public Affairs

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About the Louisiana Survey

The *2021 Louisiana Survey* is the nineteenth in an annual series sponsored by the Reilly Center for Media & Public Affairs at Louisiana State University's Manship School of Mass Communication.

The mission of the *Louisiana Survey* is to establish benchmarks as well as to capture change in residents' assessments of state government services. The survey is further dedicated to tracking public opinion on the contemporary policy issues that face the state. Each iteration of the *Louisiana Survey* contains core items designed to serve as barometers of public sentiment, including assessments of whether the state is heading in the right direction or wrong direction, perceptions about the most important problems facing the state, as well as evaluations of public revenue sources and spending priorities.

In the *2021 Louisiana Survey*, this core is supplemented by measures of experiences during the Covid-19 pandemic; support for paid family leave requirements, extending broadband access, expansion of early childhood education programs, and an increase to the gasoline tax; as well as beliefs about race and socio-economic class.

As part of an effort to ensure that the *Louisiana Survey* fulfills its public service mission, the research team solicited input about topics for the survey from members of the government and policy community across the political spectrum. Additionally, the research team drew upon expertise in public policy and polling from Louisiana State University faculty. These advisors provided invaluable insight into the design of the questionnaire and in identifying the contemporary policy questions that could most benefit from an understanding of the public's views. While we are indebted to them for their time and contributions, they bear no responsibility for final decisions on the questionnaire, analysis, and interpretation presented in this report or any mistakes therein.

We especially thank the Reilly Family Foundation for their generous support and vision in helping to create the *Louisiana Survey*.

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Summary

This is the second of five reports from the *2021 Louisiana Survey*, a project of the Reilly Center for Media & Public Affairs at Louisiana State University's Manship School of Mass Communication. This report includes results from questions asking Louisiana residents about their experiences during the Covid-19 pandemic, their attitudes about how the state handled the pandemic, and their support for various policies in response. These results include

- Although only about one in eight Louisiana residents say they tested positive for Covid-19, the pandemic touched many more lives in other ways. Seventy-nine percent (79%) of adults in the state say they personally know someone who tested positive for Covid-19. Nearly half (48%) say they personally know someone who has died from the disease.
- About one-third (31%) of Louisiana residents say they lost their job or had a loss of income because of the pandemic. Nearly the same share (27%) live with someone who suffered the loss of a job or income.
- By early March, 32% of Louisiana residents said they had not yet received the vaccine and did not intend to do so even when they are eligible. Another 17% said they had already received a vaccination against Covid-19, and still another 41% said they intend to receive the vaccine when it is available to them.
- There is a substantial racial gap in how children are receiving instruction from schools during the pandemic. Eighty-two percent (82%) of white parents with children in kindergarten through 12th grade say their child attends entirely in-person, but just 45% of Black parents say their child attends entirely in-person.
- Fifty-six percent (56%) of parents of school age children think their child learned less over the past year than they would have if not for the pandemic. Despite this, 77% are satisfied with the instruction provided by their child's school during the pandemic. Just 21% of parents are dissatisfied with the instruction their child's school provided.
- About half (49%) of state residents approve of the state's handling of the outbreak, while 38% disapprove – for a net approval of +11 percentage points.
- Seventy-four percent (74%) say, “requiring people to wear masks in public places is important to reduce the spread of COVID-19.” Just 25% say, “requiring people to wear masks in public places is an unnecessary violation of personal freedom.”
- Seventy-five percent (75%) of state residents support the state continuing to allow more days of early voting, but just 49% support the state continuing to allow more people to vote by mail.
- Fifty-eight percent (58%) of residents say the state should regulate high-speed home internet to ensure everyone has access, similar to what it does for public utilities. Sixty-three percent (63%) support spending state tax dollars to extend high-speed home internet

access to parts of Louisiana currently without it. Only 52% favor public subsidies to help low-income Louisianans purchase high-speed home internet service.

- The public is the most supportive of the state requiring employers to provide paid family leave when no mention is made of who would cover the cost (80%). Support for paid family leave dips slightly when the proposal includes a state requirement but leaves it to employers and employees to share in paying the cost (73%). Having the state pay for paid family leave receives the least support (58%) but still a majority.

Experiences and Responses to Covid-19

Relatively few test positive for Covid-19, but many more affected by the pandemic in other ways

Approximately one in every eight (12%) adult residents of Louisiana say they tested positive for Covid-19. A similar share (13%) live with someone who tested positive for the disease.

Yet, the reach of the pandemic beyond oneself or one's household is far more widespread. In all, 79% of adults in the state say they personally know someone who tested

positive for Covid-19. Moreover, nearly half (48%) say they personally know someone who has died from the disease.

People were more likely to experience directly the economic effects of the pandemic than they were to test positive for Covid-19. Approximately one-third (31%) of Louisiana residents say that they lost their job or had a loss of income because of the pandemic. Nearly the same share (27%) live with someone who suffered the loss of a job or income.

One-third of adults refuse vaccination

By early March, 17% of Louisiana adults received a vaccination against Covid-19. Another 41% intend to receive the vaccine when it is available to them.

However, 32% say they have not yet received the vaccine and do not intend to do so even when they are eligible. Nine percent are not sure about whether they will receive the vaccine.

Similar shares of Black residents and white residents report that they have already

received the vaccine, 18% and 19% respectively. However, a larger share of Black residents than white residents intend to get the vaccine when they can – 49% and 38%, respectively.

There is a stark partisan divide in thinking about vaccination against Covid-19. Among Democrats, 78% either have already received vaccination or intend to do so when it is available to them. Just 13% of Democrats say they will not get the vaccine, and another 9% remain unsure. About half of Republicans (49%) say they either already have received or will receive the vaccine, but 43% say they will not and another 8% remain unsure.

Most parents think children learned less over the past year, but are nevertheless satisfied with how schools handled instruction

Two-thirds (68%) of parents of children enrolled in kindergarten through 12th grade say their child attends school entirely in-person.¹ The remaining third of these parents are split almost evenly between those whose child attends entirely remotely (18%) and those whose child attends through a mix of in-person and remote instruction (14%).²

There is a substantial racial gap in how children receive instruction from schools. A large majority (82%) of white parents with children in kindergarten through 12th grade say their child attends entirely in-person, but just 45% of Black parents do. Instead, 41% of Black parents of children enrolled in kindergarten through 12th grade say their child attends entirely remotely (compared to just 4% of white parents).

Most parents (56%) think their child learned less over the past year than they would have if not for the pandemic. Half as many (28%) think their child learned about the same amount, and 15% think their child learned more.

Despite this, most parents are satisfied with the instruction provided by their child's school so far this school year. Approximately three-fourths (77%) are satisfied, including 43% who are very satisfied. Just 21% of parents are dissatisfied with the instruction their child's school provided, including 10% of parents who are very dissatisfied.

Mode of instruction (entirely in-person, entirely remote, or a mix) has no association with whether a parent is satisfied or not with the instruction provided by their child's school. The share of satisfied parents is 77% among those whose children are attending entirely in-person, 73% among those whose children attend entirely remotely, and 74% among those whose children attend through a mix of in-person and remote modes.

¹ The series of questions about schooling during the pandemic ask about a single child in the household. We randomly assigned parents to versions of the question that ask either about the oldest child in the household in Kindergarten through 12th grade or about the youngest child in the household in Kindergarten through 12th grade.

² The percentages in this paragraph and the following paragraph are among parents of children who are enrolled in Kindergarten through 12th grade *at a school* (even if they do not attend the school in-person). They do not include the nine percent of parents who say they homeschool a child. Because of the unique nature of K-12 education during the 2020-2021 school year, the nine percent of parents who reported that their child is homeschooled likely captures at least three groups. First, it includes the intended target. Second, it may include parents who pulled their children out of the school they would normally have attended to educate them in a homeschool program during the pandemic. The

intent of the question is to capture these first two groups. However, it may also include a third group – parents whose children are enrolled in a school but do not attend in-person (i.e., parents whom the researchers intended to have indicated that their child is enrolled at a school and selected “entirely remote” or “a mix of in-person and a remote” rather than to have indicated that their child is homeschooled). Therefore, because this third group represents measurement error, the percentage in these two paragraphs are best interpreted as a ceiling estimate for the share of parents whose children attend school in-person. If we include all parents who say their child is homeschooled (under the equally problematic assumption that all of those responses are an inadvertent indication of the child receiving instruction from their school entirely remotely), the share whose school-age children are educated entirely in-person drops to 62% among all parents, 75% among white parents, and 42% among Black parents.

However, there is a relationship between *how satisfied* these parents are and the mode through which their child receives instruction. Half (51%) of parents whose children attend school entirely in-person are *very satisfied* with instruction provided by the school, while 25% and 23% of parents whose children attend entirely remotely or through a mix of in-person and remote modes are *very satisfied*, respectively.

Mode of instruction relates more closely to parents' perceptions of how much their child learned. Similar shares of parents who attend entirely in-person (57%) and entirely remote (54%) say their child learned less over the past year. However, a significantly larger share (77%) of parents whose children attend via a hybrid model report less learning.

Table 1: Parents' Satisfaction with Instruction Provided by Child's School, by Mode

	Very Satisfied	Somewhat Satisfied	Somewhat Dissatisfied	Very Dissatisfied	Neither Satisfied Nor Dissatisfied
Entirely in-person	51	25	11	8	4
Entirely remote	25	47	13	12	3
Mix of in-person & remote	23	51	9	15	0

Table 2: Parents' Perceptions of Student Learning in Past Year, by Mode

	A Lot More	Somewhat More	Somewhat Less	A Lot Less	About the Same
Entirely in-person	5	7	35	23	31
Entirely remote	15	5	24	30	22
Mix of in-person & remote	7	2	41	36	15

Partisan divide in how residents appraise state's handling of pandemic

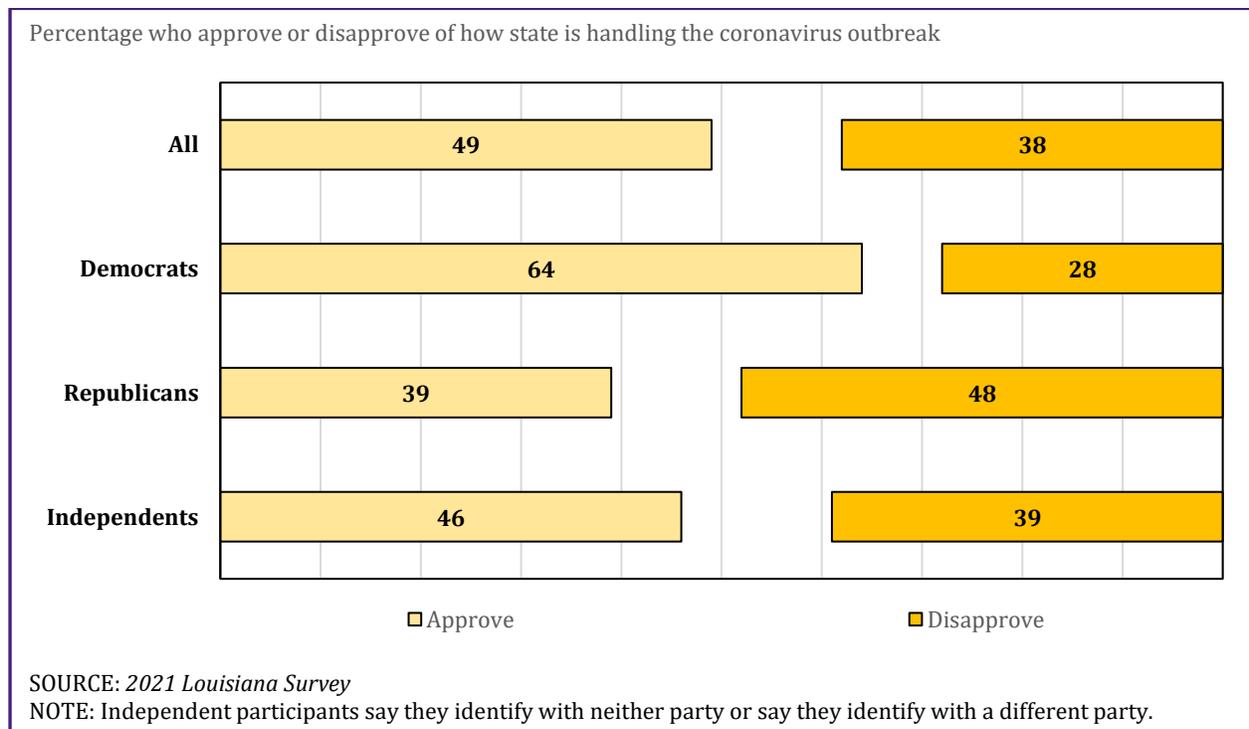
Overall, the public tilts toward approval of how the state has handled the coronavirus outbreak. About half (49%) approve of the state's handling of the outbreak, while 38% disapprove – for a net approval of +11 percentage points.

Democrats are the most positive toward the state's response. Sixty-four percent approve,

and just 28% disapprove – for a net approval of +36 percentage points.

In contrast, only 39% of Republicans approve of the state's handling of the outbreak, and 48% disapprove – for a net approval of -11 percentage points. Louisiana residents who do not identify with either party fall between Democrats and Republicans, but on balance tend to approve of how the state has handled the pandemic. Forty-six percent (46%) of these independents approve of the state's handling, and 39% disapprove – for a net approval of +7 percentage points.

Figure 1: More Louisiana residents approve of state's handling of pandemic than disapprove, but opinion divides along party lines



Large majority see masks as important for curbing spread

A large majority of Louisiana residents support requiring people to wear masks. About three-fourths (74%) say, “requiring people to wear masks in public places is important to reduce the spread of COVID-19.” Just 25% say, “requiring people to wear masks in public places is an unnecessary violation of personal freedom.”

The extent to which people prioritize public health versus personal freedom when thinking about the mask mandate varies across a number of demographic groups. For example, 84% of women say that requiring masks is important to curb the spread of the virus. This share falls to 64% among men, 35% of whom say that the requirement unnecessarily violates their personal freedom. Nearly all (95%) Black residents of the state believe the mask mandate is needed to mitigate the spread, while the share slips to 66% among white residents.

There is also a stark regional difference. In the metropolitan areas of Baton Rouge and New Orleans, including the cities and their surrounding parishes, only about one in five (19% and 18%, respectively) of residents say the mandate unnecessarily violates personal freedom. The share more than doubles to 38% in the rest of south Louisiana, a region that includes many rural areas as well as Lafayette and Lake Charles. In north Louisiana, which includes metropolitan Shreveport and Monroe alongside rural areas, just 22% feel the mask mandate unnecessarily violates their personal freedom.

Unsurprisingly, given the demographic and regional differences of opinion, Democrats have a more positive view of the mask mandate than Republicans. However, majorities of both parties – 96% of Democrats and 53% of Republicans – agree that requiring masks is important to reduce the spread of Covid-19.

Support for continuing the expansion of in-person early voting, but not mail voting

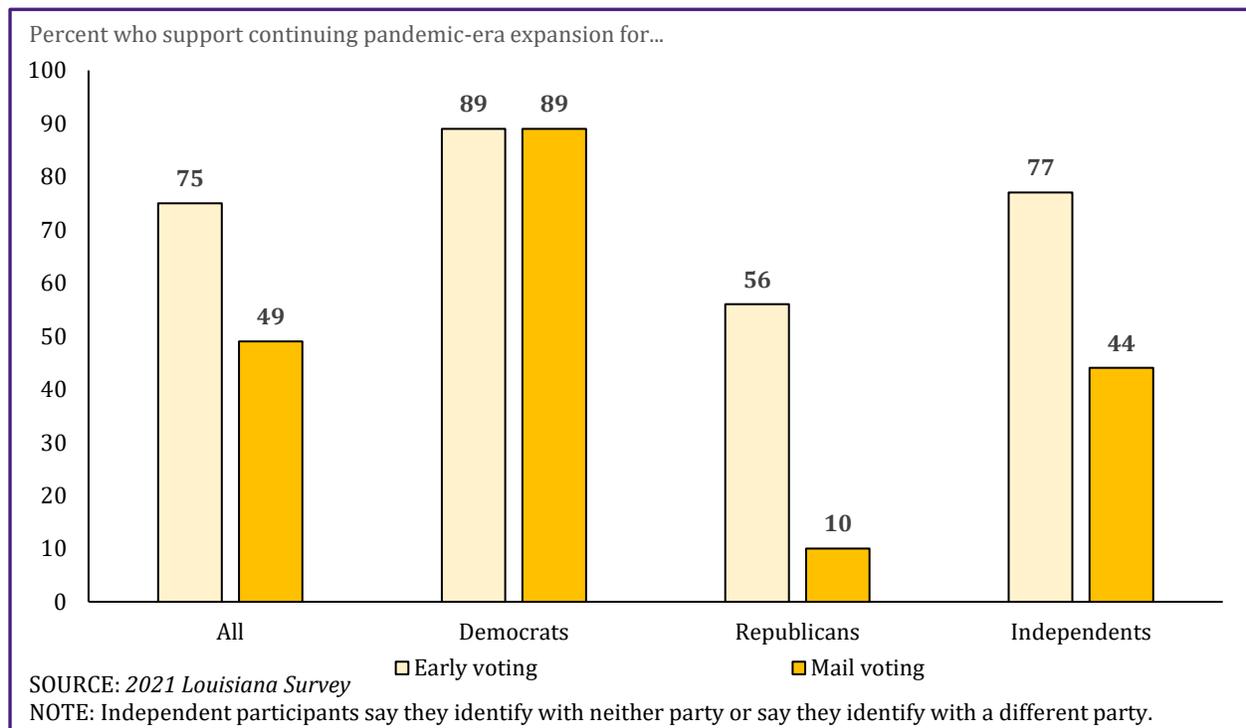
Like many other states, Louisiana extended its timeline for early voting and expanded access to mail voting for elections in the summer and fall of 2020 during the pandemic. To assess whether Louisiana residents want to see these changes continue beyond the pandemic, the *Louisiana Survey* includes questions asking participants whether they support or oppose allowing more days of early voting and allowing more people to vote by mail.

Three-fourths (75%) of state residents support the state continuing to allow more days of early voting, but just 49% support the

state continuing to allow more people to vote by mail. Continuing to offer more days for early voting receives majority support from both Democrats and Republicans, albeit at noticeably different levels. Nearly all Democrats (89%) back the state keeping more days for early voting, and a slimmer majority of Republicans (56%) agree.

Continuing the expansion of eligibility for voting by mail is more hotly disputed between the parties. Again, nearly all Democrats (89%) support allowing more people to vote by mail. Unlike in the case of early voting, very few Republicans (10%) support the state continuing to allow more people to vote by mail. Independents also swing from 77% supporting expansion of early voting to 44% supporting expansion of mail voting.

Figure 2: Larger gap between parties over mail voting than in-person early voting



Most Want State to Expand Broadband Access, Opinions Split on Subsidies

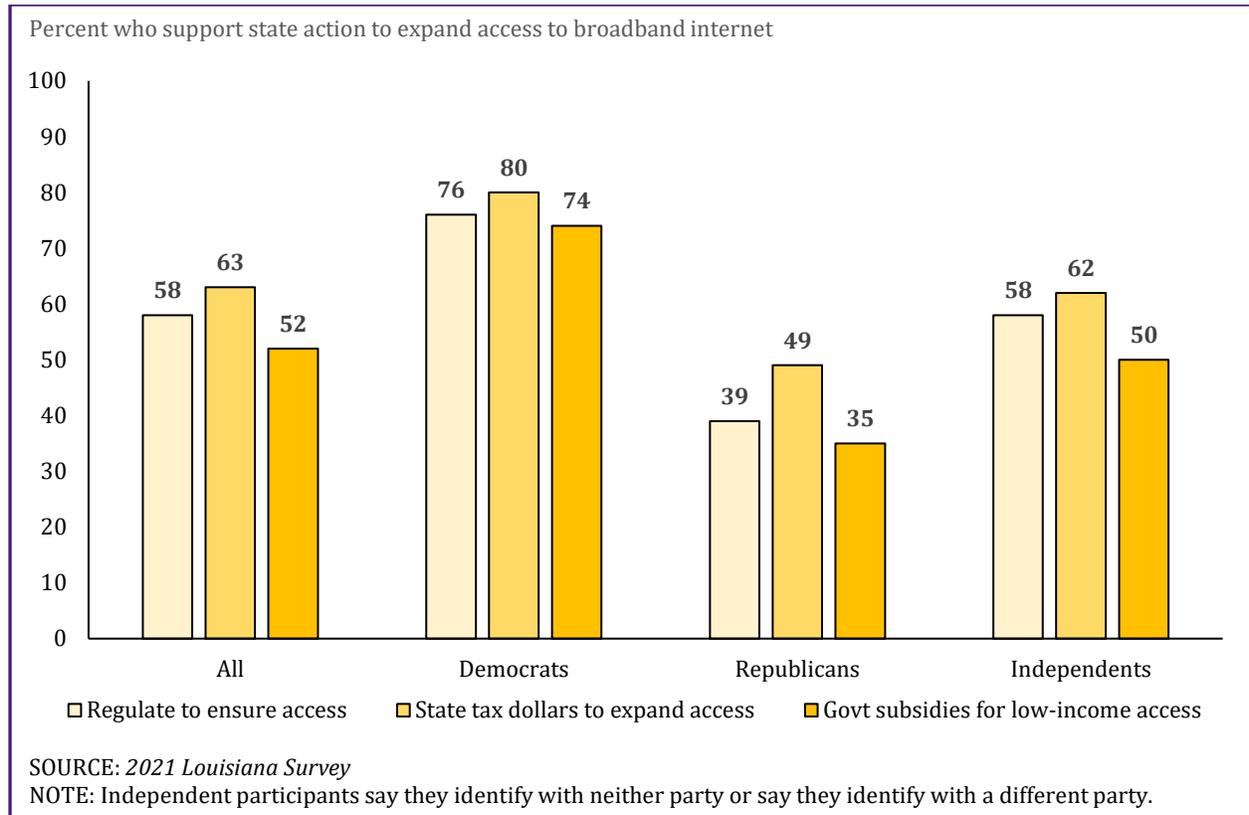
The transition to remote instruction last spring highlighted the challenges posed by limited access to broadband internet in many communities around the state. The survey includes three questions measuring support for state action to expand broadband access. The first question asks whether the state government should regulate high-speed home internet access in the same way it regulates electricity and water to ensure everyone in Louisiana has access to this service. The second question asks participants whether they support or oppose the state government spending tax dollars to extend high-speed home internet access to parts of Louisiana currently without it. The final question asks participants which of the following two statements most closely captures their own view: “The state government should provide subsidies to help low-income Louisianans purchase high-speed home internet service” or “High-speed home internet service is affordable enough that nearly every household should be able to buy service on their own.”

Each of the first two questions receive majority support for state government having a more active role in the provision of

broadband internet service, but the extent of that support varies. About three in five (58%) residents say the state should regulate high-speed home internet to ensure everyone has access, similar to what it does for public utilities. A slightly larger share (63%) support spending state tax dollars to extend high-speed home internet access to parts of Louisiana currently without it. For the third question, however, only about half (52%) favor public subsidies to help low-income Louisianans purchase high-speed home internet service.

Democrats offer the most robust support for all three proposals: 76% support regulation to ensure access, 80% support spending state tax dollars to extend Broadband service into parts of the state that lack it, and 74% favor government subsidies to help low-income residents purchase the service. Republicans are less supportive of all three: just 39% think the state should regulate, 49% favor using tax dollars to extend service into places without it, and only 35% favor subsidies for low-income residents. Independents, meanwhile, generally lean toward more state action: 58% favor regulating broadband internet as a public utility and 62% favor using state taxes to extend broadband into parts of the state that do not have it but are somewhat less supportive (50%) of government subsidies for low-income individuals to purchase the service.

Figure 3: Support for state funded expansion of broadband access



Louisianans Support a Variety of Paid Family Leave Policies

The pandemic also highlighted challenges some individuals face when having to balance work and caring for family members dealing with medical concerns. To measure Louisianans views on paid family leave, which allows employees to take time off work to care for family members while continuing to receive pay, the survey randomly assigned participants to one of three questions on this topic. The first question asks whether participants support or oppose state government requiring employers to provide paid family leave to workers. The second question asks whether participants support or oppose state government requiring employers to provide paid family leave to workers *with the cost of the program paid by state tax dollars*. The final question asks whether participants support or oppose state government requiring employers to provide paid family leave to workers *with the cost of the program paid by workers and employers*.

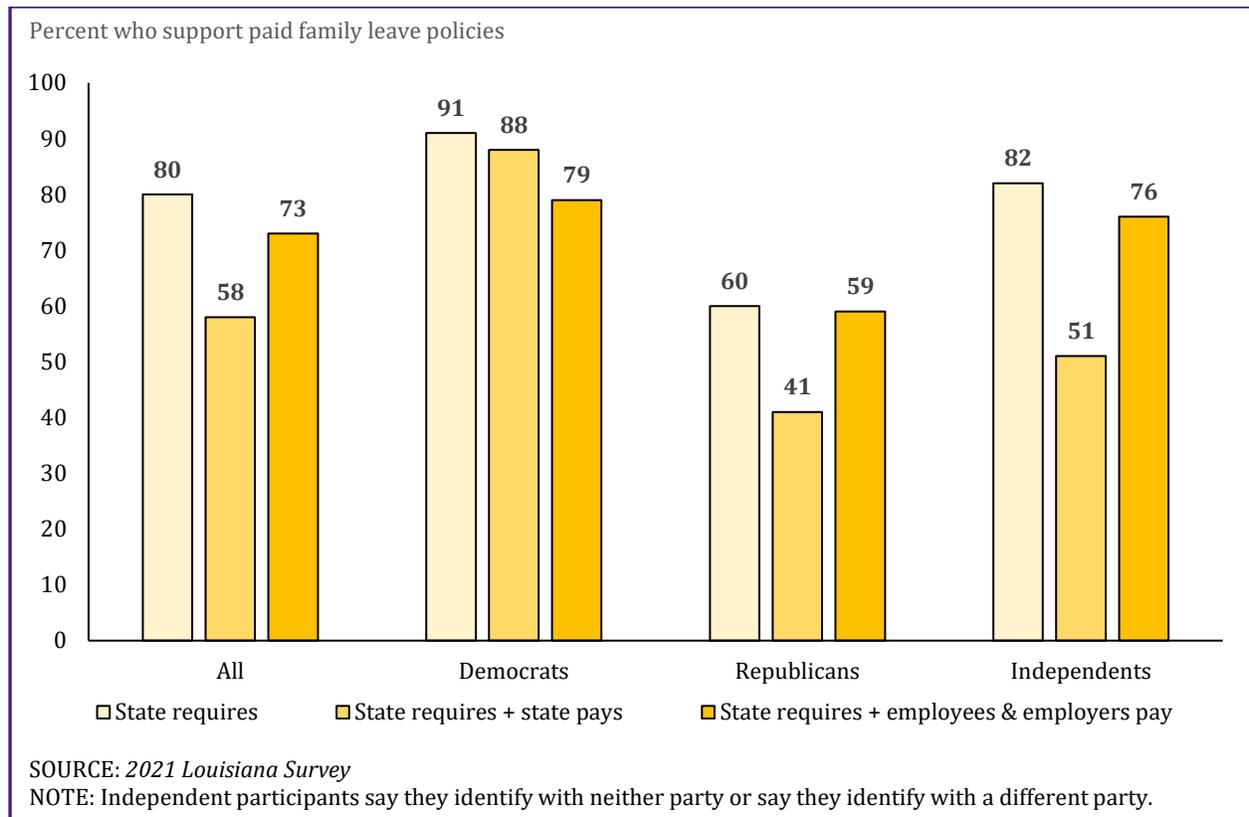
The public is the most supportive when no mention is made of who would cover the cost of a paid family leave requirement (80%). Support for paid family leave dips slightly when the proposal includes a state requirement but leaves it to employers and employees to share in paying the cost (73%).

Finally, having the state pay for paid family leave receives the least support (58%) but still a majority.

Democrats again offer the most robust support across all three questions. Similar large majorities favor requiring paid family leave (91%) and having the state pay for it (88%). Support dips somewhat when employers and employees would have to pay the cost of required leave (77%) but remains relatively high.

Republicans, although generally supportive, are less so than Democrats are. The parties also differ in their least preferred policy to expand broadband internet access. Similar majorities of Republicans support requiring paid family leave (60%) and having employers and employees share in the cost of the program (59%), but their support dips below a majority (41%) on the question referring to the state paying for the cost of the leave requirement. While independents are more supportive of all these proposals than Republicans are, they follow a similar pattern when it comes to most and least preferred proposals. Most independents support the state requirement when no mention of cost is made (82%) and when the cost would be paid by employers and employees (76%), but only about half (51%) favor having the state pay for paid family leave.

Figure 4: Widespread support for requiring paid family leave, but disputes over who pays



Survey Methodology

The analysis in this report is based on telephone interviews conducted among a statewide sample of 781 adults (18 years of age or older) living in Louisiana. The survey was conducted by interviewers at Louisiana State University's Public Policy Research Lab. The sample includes 154 respondents interviewed via landline telephone and 627 respondents interviewed on a cellphone, including 476 who do not have a landline telephone.

Approximately four-fifths of the sample (82 percent) was stratified across parishes proportionally to their adult population ensuring geographic representation across the state. The remaining 18 percent of the sample was drawn statewide. For both the parish and statewide samples, the design of the landline samples ensures representation of both listed and unlisted numbers by use of random digit dialing. Similarly, the cell phone samples are randomly drawn from known, available phone number banks dedicated to wireless service. Both samples, landline and cellphone, were provided by Marketing Systems Group.

The combined landline and cell phone sample is weighted using an iterative procedure that matches race, education, household income, gender, and age to known profiles for the adult population of Louisiana found in the Census Bureau's American Community Survey 2019 one-year estimates. Weighting cannot eliminate every source of nonresponse bias. However, proper administration of random sampling combined with accepted weighting techniques has a strong record of yielding unbiased results.

The sample has an overall margin of error of +/- 6.4 percentage points. The margin of error includes adjustment due to the weighting procedure. The design effect due to weighting is 1.4 percentage points; that is, the margin of error is 1.4 percentage points larger than it would be for a simple random sample of this size without weighting.

In addition to sampling error, as accounted for through the margin of error, readers should recognize that question wording and practical difficulties in conducting surveys can introduce error or bias into the findings of opinion polls. As often as possible, the *Louisiana Survey* follows the wording of relevant questions repeatedly used by reputable public opinion research institutions and projects, such as the Pew Research Center, Gallup Inc., and the American National Election Studies.

Interviews for this survey were conducted from January 4 to March 1, 2021. However, 80% of interviews occurred from February 1 to March 1, 2021.

The *2021 Louisiana Survey* has a response rate of four percent. This response rate is the percentage of eligible residential households or personal cell phones in the sample for which an interview is completed. The rate is calculated using the American Association for Public Opinion Research's method for Response Rate 3 as published in their Standard Definitions. Response rates for

telephones have been on decline for several decades and frequently fall in the single digits even among the very best survey research organizations.

Louisiana State University's Public Policy Research Lab, a division of the Reilly Center for Media & Public Affairs, designed the survey questionnaire and sampling strategy, computed the survey weights, and conducted all statistical analysis.

Question Wording and Toplines

Unless otherwise indicated, results are for the total sample. Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding.

Q29.

Have you ever tested positive for COVID-19 (the disease caused by the coronavirus)?

Yes..... 12
No 87
Don't know/Refused [VOLUNTEERED]..... 1

Q30.

Have you been laid off or had a cut in pay because of the coronavirus outbreak?

Yes..... 31
No 69
Don't know/Refused [VOL.] 0

Q31.

Does anyone else besides you live in your household?

Yes..... 75
No 24
Don't know/Refused [VOL.] 0

Q32. [IF Q31 IS 'YES']

Other than yourself has anyone in your household ever tested positive for COVID-19?

Yes..... 13
No 61
Don't know/Refused [VOL.] 1

Q33. [IF Q31 IS 'YES']

Other than yourself, has anyone in your household been laid off or had a cut in pay because of the coronavirus outbreak?

Yes..... 27
No 48
Don't know/Refused [VOL.] 1

Q34.

Other than yourself or anyone living with you do you personally know anyone who do you personally know anyone who has ever tested positive for COVID-19?

Yes.....	79
No	21
Don't know/Refused [VOL.]	0

Q35.

Do you personally know anyone who has died from complications related to COVID-19?

Yes.....	48
No	51
Don't know/Refused [VOL.]	0

Q36.

How much do you approve or disapprove of how the state government is handling the coronavirus outbreak?

Strongly approve.....	19
Somewhat approve	30
Somewhat disapprove	11
Strongly disapprove	20
Neither approve nor disapprove.....	18
Don't know/Refused [VOL.]	2

Q37. [ORDER OF STATEMENTS RANDOMLY ASSIGNED.]

Which of these two statements comes closer to your own views? "Requiring people to wear masks in public places is important to reduce the spread of COVID-19" or "Requiring people to wear masks in public places is an unnecessary violation of personal freedom"?

Important to reduce spread	74
Unnecessary violation	25
Don't know/Refused [VOL.]	1

Q38A.

Have you received the vaccination for COVID-19??

Yes.....	17
No	82
Don't know/Refused [VOL.]	1

Q38.

When a vaccine against COVID-19 is available for you, do you plan to get vaccinated?

Yes.....	41
No	32
Not asked [BECAUSE Q38A IS 'YES'].....	17
Don't know/Refused [VOL.]	9

Q39A. [PARTICIPANTS RANDOMLY ASSIGNED TO EITHER Q39A OR Q39B]

During the COVID-19 outbreak, Louisiana increased the number of days when voters can vote in-person before Election Day. Should the state continue to allow more days for early voting?

Yes.....	75
No	23
Don't know/Refused [VOL.]	2

Q39B. [PARTICIPANTS RANDOMLY ASSIGNED TO EITHER Q39A OR Q39B]

During the COVID-19 outbreak, Louisiana relaxed restrictions on absentee voting to allow more people to vote by mail. Should the state continue to allow more people to vote by mail?

Yes.....	49
No	50
Don't know/Refused [VOL.]	1

Q40.

Are you the parent, step-parent or foster parent of a child living in your household who is in a grade from kindergarten through 12th grade?

Yes.....	28
No	71
Don't know/Refused [VOL.]	1

Q41. [IF Q40 IS 'YES'. RANDOMLY ASSIGNED TO EITHER OLDEST OR YOUNGEST CHILD VERSION.]

Thinking about the [OLDEST/YOUNGEST] child living in your household who is in a grade from kindergarten through 12th grade, is this child's school:

Public school that is not charter school.....	73
Charter school.....	4
Private school.....	15
Child is homeschooled.....	9
Don't know/Refused [VOL.]	0

Q42. [IF Q41 IS NOT 'HOMESCHOOLED'.]

How is this child attending school?

Entirely in-person	68
Entirely remote.....	18
Mix of in-person and remote.....	14
Don't know/Refused [VOL.]	0

Q43. [IF Q41 IS NOT 'HOMESCHOOLED'.]

Has the way this child has attended school (in-person only, remote only, or a mix) changed since the start of the school year?

Yes.....	52
No	48
Don't know/Refused [VOL.]	0

Q44. [IF Q41 IS NOT 'HOMESCHOOLED'. PARTICPANTS SELECT ALL THAT APPLY; THEREFORE, PERCENTAGES DO NOT SUM TO 100.]

Which other ways has this child attended school this school year?

Entirely in-person	21
Entirely remote.....	20
Mix of in-person and remote.....	70
Don't know/Refused [VOL.]	0

Q45. [IF Q41 IS NOT 'HOMESCHOOLED'.]

How satisfied are you with the instruction provided by this child's school so far this school year?

Very satisfied.....	43
Somewhat satisfied.....	33
Somewhat dissatisfied.....	11
Very dissatisfied.....	10
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	3
Don't know/Refused [VOL.]	0

Q46. [IF Q40 IS 'YES'.]

Still thinking about this same child, do you think this child has learned more, less, or about the same over the past year as they would have learned if there had not been a pandemic?

A lot more	8
Somewhat more	7
Somewhat less	33
A lot less.....	24
About the same	28
Don't know/Refused [VOL.]	1

Q47.

Should the state government regulate high-speed home internet access in the same way it regulates electricity and water to ensure everyone in Louisiana has access to this service?

Yes.....58
No35
Don't know/Refused [VOL.]7

Q48.

Do you support or oppose the state government spending tax dollars to extend high-speed home internet access to parts of Louisiana currently without it?

Support63
Oppose.....33
Don't know/Refused [VOL.]4

Q49. [ORDER OF STATEMENTS RANDOMLY ASSIGNED.]

Which statement best describes your view, even if neither is exactly right? "The state government should provide subsidies to help low-income Louisianans purchase high-speed home internet service" or "High-speed home internet service is affordable enough that nearly every household should be able to buy service on their own"?

Should provide subsidies 52
Affordable enough..... 41
Don't know/Refused [VOL.] 7

Q53A. [PARTICIPANTS RANDOMLY ASSIGNED TO Q53A, Q53B, OR Q53C]

Paid family leave allows workers to receive pay while taking time off from work to care for a family member with a health condition or after the birth or adoption of a child. Do you support or oppose the state government requiring employers to provide paid family leave to workers?

Support80
Oppose.....17
Don't know/Refused [VOL.]3

Q53B. [PARTICIPANTS RANDOMLY ASSIGNED TO Q53A, Q53B, OR Q53C]

Paid family leave allows workers to receive pay while taking time off from work to care for a family member with a health condition or after the birth or adoption of a child. Do you support or oppose the state government requiring employers to provide paid family leave to workers with the cost of the program paid by state tax dollars?

Support58
Oppose.....37
Don't know/Refused [VOL.]5

Q53C. [PARTICIPANTS RANDOMLY ASSIGNED TO Q53A, Q53B, OR Q53C]

Paid family leave allows workers to receive pay while taking time off from work to care for a family member with a health condition or after the birth or adoption of a child. Do you support or oppose the state government requiring employers to provide paid family leave to workers with the cost of the program paid by workers and employers?

Support	72
Oppose.....	20
Don't know/Refused [VOL.]	8